

# THE OPTIMIZE ECONOMY MANIFESTO

S y l w e s t e r F i e t

An economic model based  
on the potential of science

The New Economics – The Optimized Eco

## Introduction

Human activity can be called by various terms: economic etc. This is a secondary issue, essentially limited to semantics, that, as intelligent beings, we are not condemned solely to (the free market), but we can (and do so with increasing success) create something different. It can be a strictly economic creation (understood as a system which does not work out well for us as humanity, but it is a natural attribute of humans, which is our cognitive function), but, however, it is better to call humans *Homo sapiens* instead of *Homo economicus*. It is the widespread development of education and investment, and the fully intentional and planned actions that have brought e

development and prosperity to humanity. They have done so through a spontaneous free market process, without detracting any value. Any intelligent being who acts consciously, is ultimately constrained to a lesser extent than spontaneous processes, because intentionality, while it can aid development, can increasingly harm these processes (increasingly we are condemned to an almost fully technologised and created world, but above all have to, correct himself).

As we know very well, spontaneous processes do not like to be controlled. That man, thanks to his intentional nature, is increasingly replacing the spontaneous mechanism, and this is an irreversible process. We will necessarily have less and less free market in the free market (as we have today) and more and more technologised creation. Rather than annihilate, but will most likely become a marginal phenomenon. The fact that economic processes are highly complex and difficult to replicate, impossible for humans to replicate, does not mean that we should not try to its duplication by, for example, artificial intelligence. 'If we have with sufficiently highly developed intelligence, we are able to create something better from the point of view of our utility than the source of the utility.' Thanks to air transport, we are able to travel great distances in a short time by the aeroplane – the result of human cognitive abilities. The aeroplane's components responsible for the lifting force is a result of the work with which birds have been equipped, the human intelligence. Its utility value (covering great distances in a relatively short time). The complexity of economic processes, despite their simplicity, from the producer to the consumer, is largely due, among other things, to supply chains. This is because the production of goods is highly complex and dependent on the cooperation of numerous actors specialised in a narrow range of products even within a single industry. 'The production of an aeroplane or a car, is often dispersed over a large geographical area, creating major logistical challenges, also for the economy. The point is that this does not have to be the case in the

manufacturing capacity of individual economic players, together with automation, will significantly reduce the supply chain and logistical nuisances. It should even be stated that the more inherently less complex the organisational and logistical structures are, the more of the complexity and emergent nature of its processes. This is just one example of how previously considered unmanageable tasks, thanks to the progress of science and human cognitive abilities, and with generality, one can conclude that these regularities apply to all. The prerequisite for this is, of course, that not profit, but the optimum use thanks to intellectual potential, is placed at the centre. If we look around carefully, we can see that most things, from the most basic to us – general living conditions e.g. housing (buildings instead of caves), cultivation), the settlement of high latitudes, complex machinery, technology, computing, artificial intelligence and countless other things in our civilisation. Along the way, we inevitably create new things, often fully aware of them, often surpassing in complexity those that preceded them. An example of this is the aforementioned artificial intelligence and machine learning, are a mystery to its creators themselves!

Extrapolating the above examples to economic issues, the question is not a question of 'if' but 'when'. Keeping all things in proportion and harnessing the economy (including globally) through our progress, it is clear that this is not some qualitative exception. It is a quantitative feature which will simply require more time in proportion to the complexity of the feature of the structure of the human psyche is scepticism about the capabilities of the human mind, which often surprises us with our lack of knowledge of it. Man's historical and eternal desire to rise above his condition, a classic example of utopia through the ages, best illustrated by Plato's Republic. Contrary to various opinions based on the selfish gene and the idea of man as a very complex structure is also capable of altruistic behaviour, not only at the individual level, but also at the herd level, moreover, the social behaviour are the tax system or the awareness of the limits of the system.

less abstract attitudes that have no counterparts in the natural world makes it possible to understand that the world is a very complex system. Systemic, altruistic behaviours are capable of producing a positive outcome. Without the use of cognitive abilities, the economic process (the economics of human behaviour in general), in the context of the world, would essentially be a zero-sum equation. We can see this in the world deprived of our level of development and only retaining the ability to improve their own well-being since the beginning of their existence. To evolve in a functional sense as fast as humans, the exception is the rule. Therefore, we need an approach that is more focused on the potential of our cognitive abilities, rather than focusing on the immediate solutions. The economy and economics cannot be an end in itself, but a means leading to the goal, which should be the development of the world in the broadest sense. Nothing is better suited to achieving this than the broad engagement of science.

A key principle to understand about the economy is that it is a spontaneous phenomenon, it is not compatible with human nature. Derived from nature, as a general rule, his behavior and his decisions, in statistical terms, stand in complete contrast to the rest of the world. It is not guided by instincts, but takes intentional, i.e. unspontaneous, decisions. The consequences of such functioning are fundamental! This is a significant, if not the most significant, cognitive error within the current market paradigm.

This principle reads: The natural asymmetric nature of human behavior, in contrast to the linear nature of economic assumptions (based on these assumptions), including the free market, necessitates that economic processes in a coordinated manner (using technology) must be based on highly developed cognitive functions of man, in order to achieve the goal. This characterises classical economics (unpredictability of the free market).

Capitalist, feudal or socialist/communist concepts are all

their own way, and as such are emanations of the culture. All these concepts, although strongly antagonised with each other, are first and foremost ends in themselves, focused on the development of the economy, which is the good produced, instead of using a proper strategy. Therefore, a more fundamental change is needed in the production of goods and their distribution. What is needed is a change in the production of these goods, focusing on the benefits of civilisation.

Man, as a rational being, possessing in nature the greatest potential for the well-being of his species, i.e. intelligence, both individually and collectively, the development of civilisation without the use of intermediate goals and resources. If we focus more exclusively on the distribution of goods, we will all lose out. By failing to make optimal use of intelligence, the strategy of producing these goods – analysing their quality and quantity – using the resources necessary for their production – we cannot see ourselves as a community.

If we do not have a proper strategy, we become hostage to the forces of degradation, the waste of precious natural resources or the loss of employment. Because we have to produce and sell more and more in order to survive. In the long run, this is a road to nowhere.

The overriding value should be the development of civilisation, because this is simply rational and most profitable for everyone in the long term. If we put the matter this way, it can be seen that all the positions mentioned are closer to each other than to a position that is completely opposite for the sake of the good and interest of all.

Economies focusing on the mere production of goods, the mere sale, will necessarily not be committed to their easy availability for the purpose and interests.

As living beings and 'consumers' of oxygen, we are not in a communist or feudal state. For humans, the most important value is the availability of it for everyone and, fortunately, none of the alternatives need to involve themselves in its distribution. This state of affairs

exist peacefully. We do not have to pay to consume it as so. Nor is it forbidden to breathe fully under ideological virtue of servitude to a feudal who has usurped ownership. Of course, air is an example of a good available in unlimited nature, but on the other hand it symbolises true, unconditional signpost for us in which direction we can and should go. For our entire species, it is not worthwhile to move towards it. It is in the interest of each of us as well as the community for reason – in a coordinated, most efficient and optimal way.

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## Chapter 1 – The Optimized Economy as a

### 1.1 Three levels of the economy

The economy, due to the fundamental role material goods play in human life, is socially, a key element of human civilisation.

The most important link in the economy is not the proper functioning of the individual parts, but the broader strategy of the whole. The most attention on themselves, but the broader strategy of the whole. Meanwhile, the economy over the course of history has been the subject of the associated numerous, ideologised disputes over economic policy.

versus state property) and economics as such, often become an end, and sometimes even an end in itself, which should be in the service of the well-being of the human species.

It is an appropriate, i.e. optimized and thus effective strategy to exploit the intellectual potential, or more precisely on broadly understood human activities, new technologies and investments in these aspects. This is also the sector in this respect, also in the context of creating new jobs. It should take account rationality, social needs, availability of natural resources, and finally, the very quality of produced goods, that should be the basis for achieving prosperity and civilisational success. It is at this point (see the graphic below) that the greatest opportunities are found.

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### Graphic 1 – Three levels/stages of the economy

State involvement in such processes is important not only because of financial capacity, but also because of institutional, social and cultural factors. However, it is important that such projects are carried out at the regional level and by private actors, as well as through cooperation. More important than the forms of cooperation in the implementation is the development of an appropriate culture in society and sustainable symbiosis of economy and science, not focused solely on profit, but maximising the effectiveness in achieving the overall goals.

### 1.2 Examples of the use of science in the economy

The science-based economy is not an abstract project, but a concrete reality. South Korea, where a great leap in technology and civilisation has been achieved, is an example of a number of innovative projects, implemented in the context of the science-based economy. The use of science in this case themselves can be debated, in principle, but it is clear that it is taking the right direction.

Another very tangible and symptomatic example of the transfer of scientific processes to the economy, permanently changing the economic landscape, is the development of the science-based economy.

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living of societies and every individual, was the Manhattan Project, which had an enormous impact on the reality after the Second World War for many decades. Despite its partly destructive nature, it also led to a leap in civil nuclear power and the energy sector as a whole, which is the entire economy that is difficult to overestimate.

This example makes it perfectly clear that the economy and the pace of civilisational development, using market systems, require that man possesses which is necessary for this. Market mechanisms of perceiving and, above all, realising undertakings with objective reasons and its natural limitations – including the basis of a simple algorithm of the law of supply and demand – have a rather limited scope and the environment in which it operates. It applies to projects on such a large scale, but also to projects that are handled on a daily basis.

The Apollo Programme, responsible for the landing of man on the moon, is an example, which resulted in the creation or modernisation of technologies subsequently used in various industries.

The graphic below illustrates the advantage of economic freedom in the classic model, which is geared solely towards a quick rate of return.

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### Graphic 2 – Comparison of two investment models

#### 1.3 Public sector involvement

Certainly, in constructing a science-based model, there is a tension between the fundamental issue of responsibility for the good of society and economic freedom of the private sector, while maintaining the rights of parties and social control over these processes in the spirit of the human rights of the individual and society. There is also a need for solutions to successively increase the involvement of science and technology, times greater than is currently the case, as well as multidisciplinary

this regard.

Public and private property operate in a dichotomy, complementing well human nature, which needs different characteristics at different behavioural level, where there is a balance between herd and individual worth bearing in mind that in an increasingly complex world we need a character beyond the classical models.

In addition to the competitive element, the collaborative element is essential when the synthesis of all types of activities ultimately results in synergy.

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Contrary to intuition, in addition to strictly humanistic requirements, there is a tangible and practical justification. In the long term, it becomes clear that there is a system of interconnected vessels with a tendency to converge. Technologies and scientific achievements, spread globally, are creating common standards.

It should be borne in mind that economic freedom is a vehicle for the implementation of creative and scientific processes, giving rise to innovation. On the other hand, processes initiated by the public sector can also guarantee increased competitiveness in achieving not only economic growth but by forcing an increase in the standards and quality of the services, leading into civilisational development in its entire spectrum, and ultimately the health and well-being of the entire, human population.

## **Chapter 2 – Market mechanisms and human nature**

### **2.1 Free market versus intentional action**

An inherent, essential and natural part of the economy is the free market, in which goods are exchanged through voluntary transactions. There is also no doubt that this essentially simple algorithm, based on supply and demand, has played a great role in the history of mankind and the development of civilisation. The free market brings with it the possibility of

creativity, stimulation for entrepreneurship and many more things that people make it.

Like most natural mechanisms, it is burdened with a high degree of reactivity. Its reactivity, especially in an environment of human behaviour, makes this simple algorithm, paradoxically, makes its natural order. In order to realise the gravity of the implications of the economic system on the rest of reality, even though he is an integral part of it, one must deal with the rest of the natural world and the phenomena occurring in it, with particular reference to their fundamental division into intentional and unintentional. Human intentional action is the key to understanding the economic system, to overturn all the assumptions and theoretical models of value and the market.

Intentionality, which is characterised by a high degree of order and statistics, apart from human behaviour, is essentially a physical phenomenon of nature. Ignoring this phenomenon of nature, if only from

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mathematical point of view, necessarily has to be fraught with error, a prime cause of subsequent misunderstandings. It can even lead to many cognitive errors, among others, in fields dealing with economics. The issues described here should not be combined and confused with the issues which in nature balances ordered states. Economic processes are local phenomena, characterised by very unrepresentative behaviour, to a general account of the law of entropy, as well as the laws of thermodynamics.

Human behaviour based on intentional action is basically different from natural systems, which are characterised by spontaneity and lack of intentionality. Furthermore, there are many downplayed but fundamental differences between human behaviour from the animal world, although certain comparisons with it.

Somewhat simplistically, the animal world functions through

more or less complex but reasonably predictable algorithmic conglomeration of many complex elements: logical thinking, emotions, complex emotions and intentional actions, characterised by a high coefficient of unpredictability.

These are factors that are so radically different from the characteristics and consequences, they go far beyond strict logic and mark far more strongly than one might think, right down to the most basic. This is why humans evolve so quickly in their behaviour. The domain of the economy is no exception. Unlike the animal world, natural law, but also operates in an environment of legislated law, natural world and the behaviour of herd species.

This is important information, and tells us a lot about human behaviour from the rest of nature to such an extent that it has produced a new system. This does not apply only to law, but to all human behaviour. The complex that natural mechanisms were no longer sufficient for his species, encompassing his functioning mechanisms, including the free market, were able to function under the law.

Since in the domain of law, the natural must have recognised its limits, it is reasonable to argue that in the field of economic activity in the human environment, characterised by intentional behaviour, the law of supply and demand can become a negative tool in the long run. Therefore, it must operate on the basis of legislated law, rather than reactive characteristics.

Consequently, the obvious conclusion should be that market mechanisms themselves with a degree of complexity in the long run, to accommodate the high degree of complexity of the environment.

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In an increasingly complex yet globalised world, it is becoming a network of interconnected vessels, interacting ever more strongly

the closed environment that is our planet. It could be argued itself, as it naturally exhausts its diversity of ownership and areas of market expansion. It also loses competitiveness. In addition to this, certain self-destructive processes can be seen in commercial objectives that have nothing to do with meeting the needs of the political class to delegitimise various aspects of our society, people's health or environmental protection just to create a new market. Although pathological, this is at the same time a natural principle of acting along the line of least resistance and of least structure, it resembles autoimmune diseases.

This phenomenon is further reinforced by the natural process of expansion over decades and even generations, of the expansion of capitalistic entities, up to the size of today's corporate giants. It is not intended to serve competitiveness now paradoxically competing in the market. Another paradox is that what, thanks to the free market, had to be corrected with the help of, antitrust interventionism.

In spite of antitrust action, the market manifests a natural tendency to create players and, in some industries, even cartels. With the help of legal prohibitions can be created, but human creativity will be another. These phenomena, in the human environment, are acting intentionally and consciously, and therefore acting to their advantage over the simple and reactive algorithm of the market. These processes settle not so much at the economic, social or elementary level – at the level of physical layouts/systems of mathematics.

The graphic below illustrates the difference between even human-specific action.

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Graphic 3 – Comparison of two layouts

In a very similar way, intentional human action shapes the economy and the ubiquitous paradigm of financial profit. Centuries ago, when the role of science and its impact on the economy was severely limited, it was not as important as it is today. As the economy began to grow rapidly. Over time, its impact became significant.

## 2.2 The dissonance between classical economics and modern science

As in many systems in which the goals of different elements do not coincide, it has become apparent that, paradoxically, the traditional way of the economy's central imperative of financial profit is in conflict with the way of modern science and technology. Thus, a turning point was reached where the economy gradually ceased to play its role as the main engine of civilisation and became a competitor.

Since then, it is science that has become synonymous with the goal of obtaining human well-being in the broadest sense and the pursuit of absolute benefits on a macro scale, i.e. so universal as to encompass the individual – new technologies, medicines, vaccines,

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etc. Economics, on the other hand, has come to be primarily concerned with the pursuit of financial profit, i.e. mainly profits estimated in the relationship of a person or entity to other entities – measured primarily by the criteria of financial profit. Economic processes obviously continue to support the scientific and technological development of civilisation, as long as they do not interfere with the pursuit of financial profit. This is why a paradigm shift by replacing the economic with a scientific one is so crucial.

Financial economics is a good example of how an economic system of mechanisms starts to split internally into different factions and contradictions and damaging processes. Not only socially motivated criticism of financial economics, which has emancipated itself to an extent that it has become a new branch of the economy,

produce any goods itself. It gives the impression of being which it parasitizes.

However, along with the criticism, there is no in-depth r of the classical economic model, exploiting its inertial na criticism of the ethical attitudes of other people or the po towards the very nature of the model. In part, this is pro characterised by people treating the status quo with suffi Mechanisms operating long enough in the human enviro becoming immune not only to their contestation but ever Similar processes form throughout an economy heavily b system begins to function autonomously, subject to spon always beneficial to man. What was supposed to be a sou his trap and begins to be unfettered freedom for the syste phenomena that often accompany it.

Generated, socially harmful phenomena in free market p for state governments. In order to eliminate or offset the implement various regulations, which in turn conflict wi negative feedback loop from which there is no good way Any compromises in this area tend to become only ad ho between one element and the other – the free market and incompatible processes. The first element is a spontaneous of the second is characterised by a high degree of orderli the incompatibility, and often the dissimilarity of the obj manifest itself in a lack of cooperation, but in a mutual c Solutions that focus on the systemic use of scientific pote contribution to the successive levelling out of the describ this disharmony, replacing these phenomena with their c Scientific potential, by virtue of its universal nature, can

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The scientific element will make it possible to free onese

processes operating in a strongly inertial environment. It is about all processes, but about the elementary agency of human activity in the broadest sense, supported by stability, a rational degree of change.

## Chapter 3 – Synthesis of economic and social development

### 3.1 Historical stages of welfare creation

Since prehistoric times, man has engaged in various activities aimed at general well-being. In different eras, different activities flourished, ranging from a hunter-gatherer society through agriculture, which flourished with the development of civilisation, to modern industry and widespread industrialisation. What they have in common is the management of natural resources.

Each of these eras has left its mark on human civilisation to a certain extent. Some activities have been replaced by others, and this continues to this day.

If we analyse today's times and look at human activity, its priorities set to improve our well-being, etc., we can see the emergence of new paradigms of commercial activity. We can therefore conclude that a merchant culture, being more or less aware of this fact.

On the one hand, we are aware of the power of science, technology and mercantile solutions, as we have mainly been shaped by them.

Another common feature of the activities mentioned is that they are being replaced by those of greater complexity.

We conclude that they do not represent universal solutions, but rather intellect, representing a certain level at a certain time, just as in the past.

Just as at the time of the transition between the feudal system and modernity it was hard for many people to realise that there could be any other way than its hierarchical structure, so today we fall into an analogous trap, recognising one or another current model as non-alternative to the current model of prosperity and civilisational development.

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Meanwhile, we are dealing with the opposite process, in role. They are the source giving rise to different eras, so most significantly, technological ones.

From historical examples, we can observe quite close connections: educational, exploratory or related to the exchange of cultural circles and faster civilisational development. It was geographical discoveries at the end of the 15th century that gave the impulse and a milestone towards the Renaissance and then science, and then the Age of Enlightenment.

It is very difficult to imagine the social, philosophical, political and, above all, mental changes in the Age of Enlightenment without the development of Europe. Furthermore, it is above all this relationship that the idea of liberalism, free-market capitalism emerged. This cause-and-effect relationship is incomparable to the correlation between free market capitalism and the Industrial Revolution. While the link between free market capitalism and the Industrial Revolution is a significant and necessary condition for the emergence of the modern fundamental intellectual change that had previously taken place in the Western world as a whole.

The free market of the 18th and 19th centuries therefore was a natural consequence of earlier processes.

Various forms of capitalism arose much earlier, as early as the Middle Ages and even in ancient times. However, they did not record the nineteenth century for various reasons, but above all the technological level, which, thanks to the development of the nineteenth century, appeared a hundred years later in the form of the Industrial Revolution. Therefore, the main cause and source of development in the nineteenth century should not be sought in such methods for creating wealth but in man's natural creative abilities and the creation of new possible use. Of course, models may differ in their effectiveness.

potential, but as a general rule, the source of progress re nature has endowed us through evolution.

Merchant culture was so firmly entrenched in human co systems of the 20th century – capitalism and socialism/c differences, were strongly influenced by it, basing their c without much reflection on the exploitation of natural re the overall strategy of their production in the context of In the case of communist states, the role of merchant/tra central authorities.

As a species, however, we tend to overestimate the statu mischaracterised throughout history as the end state, or

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The reason for this is probably a lack of sufficient cognit own era. Although, when viewed from a statistical point belief in the uniqueness of one's own era and the univers elements within it is unlikely and very naïve.

Of course, new solutions are not always the right ones. E communism or fascism best demonstrate this. However, its face quite quickly. Fascism, as a caricature of the state as a caricature of community, social solidarity and constr already in their beginnings as phenomena of suspicion and brutally combating all expressions of freedom, became th

### 3.2 The key role of intellectual capacity

The only element, distinguished by universal characteris is the human intellect. It is the human cognitive function nothing else has been able to replace so far, and certainly supply and demand. Lessons from history should be learn our natural choice as a means of achieving our goals, esp the classical economy are increasingly starting to fail and Naturally, pathological economic mechanisms have an in

each of us: the use of cheaper components for products s  
safety, the planned mass ageing of products by most mar  
production of unhealthy, highly processed food. These ex  
phenomena in the market. These are not extreme cases, I  
There are many examples of pathological behaviour in th  
actions, but which the free market alone cannot prevent.  
where several powerful players in the market, who shoul  
other, will in reality be more inclined towards tacit coop  
This is because these players are human beings – conscio  
own behaviourism – who make calculations. They may c  
certain point onwards, it will be more comfortable for th  
market, and that an assurance action is more beneficial,  
as opposed to risky competition and the uncertainty that  
The entry of new players into the market in such a situat  
considerations than in practice. Examples are sometimes  
IT industry, among others, which until recently were insi  
forgotten that the IT domain is a relatively young industr  
few, which only confirms the general trend towards mon

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Large economic players exploiting their position and pow  
threat to freedom and democracy more broadly.

One can be critical of this state of affairs, or one can look  
an immanent and natural feature of the market, occurring  
possible to achieve a superior goal through the path of le  
taken. It is possible to defend and explain such processes  
even social benefits, associated with the labour market. I  
defence of the irrational status quo while ignoring the at  
It is always the case that major changes bring side effects  
we cannot stop the inevitable processes, led by the robot  
industries. It would even be detrimental to do so. On the

advance, which will happen anyway, is all the more irrational. Such phenomena on a broader scale result in the economy moving backwards in the context of civilisation. The point is that if a comparison is made between a model in which an entity's commitment to scientific potential in the development of investment geared towards a quick rate of return, it will be clear that the former investment model will be more favourable to the entity. The price of the entity will also become an important factor. The price will be a result, but the bonus of using scientific solutions will bring in many other but also civilisational benefits compared to the classical model. The values derived from such a model, also on a wider scale, will be greater for all than in the traditional model, the more the model is applied in domains simultaneously. The scientific factor is many times more advanced and satisfying solutions and overall well-being than the traditional model, which aims almost exclusively at financial gain. The economic model supported by scientific achievement will prove to be more beneficial even to wealthy individuals, and the existence on a macro scale will surpass that achieved by the engineering by the large market players.

It is not difficult to imagine many examples of this type, such as a cure for a hitherto incurable disease, the general level of comfort and comfortable life, or the production of healthy food and a science-supported model, will be incomparably more important than the fortunes gained with which goods can be acquired, but only if the quick rate of return and the culture associated with it are not the business decisions taken, although short-sighted, may be the business ventures. Much, therefore, depends on the success of comprehensive systemic solutions, statutory legal regulation of social issues, while activation, motivation and support measures are at high levels.

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Multidimensional cooperation at the international level, all political actors, is also desirable.

There is a need for serious public sector participation in and logistical base, as well as from the many complex economic industries. Finally, a lot of information, organisational and culture of exploiting scientific potential and the many social factors. When creating an adequate research base, particular care factors. In addition to various financial aspects such as on activity or taxation of large economic entities, attractive quality and faster career development of scientific personnel. The activity of the public sector, in cooperation with private important factor in the form of competitiveness in relation production of goods and services in the context of their commercial ones. Over time, science-based projects will, compensate for the investment costs associated with the inherent in processes at an early stage of their development. With the right organisation and synergies between the various base, these ventures will be able to positively address the development at an increasingly rapid pace.

In very many cases, it is not so much the specific amount methodology used. It is very important to make optimum the reproductive one, at man's disposal, and to replace quality reason that is the greatest attribute of our species, not ourselves, which should oblige humanity all the more strongly. Such a model will better benefit both the individual and life. This is supported by the rationality implicit in the economic stability implicit in the more structured nature of this model. The graphic below indicatively shows how, over the centuries, cognitive functions, in addition to strictly economic activities, the development of civilisation over the last millennium.

Graphic 4 – Impact of economy and science on the de

### 3.3 Cognitive errors in assessing the status quo

The production of added value in economic processes gives rise to a situation where the progress of technology is overshadowing the powerful human capabilities that can be used in economic processes, which are not being given good enough conditions. An economy based on maximising this potential and applying it will achieve an entirely new quality.

One of the problems standing in the way of seeing these changes is that Man's lifespan is so relatively short that he does not notice the passage of time. At least not to the extent they deserve, misjudging the future as universal, as if they were linear.

Usually, human attention is attracted to single elements rather than to the locally beneficial, they are unlikely to provide the impetus for a new synthesis. On the contrary, they will reinforce habits and routines and alternatives to them.

One can compare this situation to the problem associated with the development of Earth. No one pays any attention to such a fact, especially not in the situation in which we operate. Nonetheless, we are aware of how

important it is as a factor that makes our existence possible. The situation with two straight lines and a minimum angle between them is of great interest.

This state of affairs will produce a false sense of consistency between theory and practice. However, this is only until the consequences of the changes to make themselves strongly felt. An analogous situation exists in the illusions associated with classical economic processes. In the end, the inconsistencies can be quite a long process.

Meanwhile, the processes regarding the capabilities of the

a rapid pace, but are progressing exponentially, increasing. The vast majority of the negative processes that emerged in the new order of things and, contrary to popular opinion, it turned out that the economy was never really the achievement of general well-being but the financial profit of a specific entity, preferably with the aim of achieving general prosperity was and still is necessarily conditional. Although, in such cases, a large percentage of the population, and, through the power of habit and suggestion, go through the process sooner or later, a logical fact must reach people's consciousness: the goal set and the attainment of a goal of the best possible way, the shorter the fewer intermediate elements there are on it. This universal principle also applies to all economic processes in the entire process of material goods/products. In the classical economic element is burdened with an overriding objective in the process, which is not be strictly correlated with the optimal achievement of the goal, but in conflict with it.

Ideally, there should be no intermediate elements at all,

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Graphic 5 – Process with and without intermediate elements  
The more and more tools – economic actors – man has at his disposal, the more naturally attributed to the free market become more and more dominant. And even a few decades ago, it was possible to overlook the fact that the free market is immutable, it operates in a permanent process of gaining an ever-increasing advantage over this mechanism. The crux of the issue, then, lies not in the free market as such, but in the fact that this mechanism is increasingly unable to live up to its purpose. In the abacus in the computer age, the problem lies not in the lack of functionality and efficiency.

Interventionism, on the other hand, has acquired a bad reputation, not so much than an intentional human action which, depending on the

negative phenomenon or simply neutral. And as such, it does not constitute a concrete mechanism or system.

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### 3.4 Conclusions and objectives to be pursued

As conscious beings with a sense of responsibility for our actions, we are largely, or even mostly, condemned to intentional actions. We have a range of optimized and effectively functioning processes, especially in the economic domain. Not only those directly derived from scientific and technological advances, such as artificial intelligence, but also solutions of an interdisciplinary nature, not only for the benefit of economic actors, complementing each other and cooperating with each other in management.

Due to the nature of such a model, it is impossible to specify a precise law to be based. It will certainly not be a specific mechanism/algorithm, a law, an elaborated whole set of legal, social, sociological, or psychological creative nature of man, constantly subject to adjustments in response to the human environment over time.

Negative motivation schemes are quite ineffective. This is illustrated by examples from ancient and modern history using slave systems. Reproductive activity is also less effective than creative activity. We have a strong correlation with an anthropological factor, the functions to which we owe our evolutionary success in general. In this field, human beings are particularly and naturally motivated by motivational factors. Reinforcement with additional motivation for the use of these activities, especially among intellectual individuals, will contribute all the more to greater achievement. The emergence of new technologies and a more efficient organization. Many ideas that mankind had previously rejected as unreasonable prejudices or habits, were put into practice after a while with more goodwill. This is how we approached, among other



including women's education or, finally, a system of government. As a consequence, these proved not only viable, but indispensable. It is no different today, when we are increasingly condemning leaving things to their own devices, if only in the context of the environment. The natural resources we possess are not part of a theoretical model; their quantity is defined by specific numbers.

Their depletion will sooner or later force us to take specific measures. Operators decide to use other resources, cheaper to obtain, even if less profitable in the long term from the point of view of the environment and humans themselves.

The economy and its closely related quality and lifestyle are not an individual, but on society as a whole. The consequences are a myriad of social phenomena. One of these is the consequence of market mechanisms often have

Market mechanisms often have  
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disastrous and irreversible effects on many of these aspects. The generation of such effects is most often left to the intervention of the authorities. It is common to trivialise and shallow these issues, shifting the responsibility to a new generation. Social problems induce difficulties with the evaluation of consequences caused by the spontaneous nature of class actions. The more we deal with economic mechanisms of an inner economic model, the more it is impossible to predict and control. A strange paradox therefore occurs. In a world dominated by economic criteria, every turn, no account is taken of the calculation of gain or loss according to such an economic criterion. This is often argued on the basis of efficiency, which only confirms the lack of justification for the belief in the efficiency of the classical model.

Such a belief, as in most cases, stems from a psychological attachment to the status quo. This is one of the classic examples of fo

rationality.

Problems of this type are increasing exponentially in a global context. Already today, free market processes alone cannot handle the growing possibilities of the future. The range of possibilities is shrinking drastically. To all this must be added the competition of various countries and the disturbing phenomena associated with authoritarian states to implement grand projects not only in the economic and scientific domain, which do not in any way take into account the needs of the future. As a result, human decision-making with an element of spontaneity and free market processes as spontaneous and become the main model. However, there will also be a place for the free market as a complement to the future mainstream model. It is no less important that the free market become dominant in the most crucial and strategic sectors of social life.

We need to realise that many of the problems we create through our spontaneous and conscious action, are so highly complex that, in order to solve them, a free market one, is not enough, but it is precisely our intervention that is needed. The complexity, which will be able to meet such challenges, is the free market. The sooner we initiate these necessary processes, the sooner we will see the form of a more efficient material and immaterial development for the benefit of all mankind.

Sylwester Fiet

March 2023

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## List of graphics

- Graphic 1 – Three levels/stages of the economy .....
- Graphic 2 – Comparison of two investment models.....
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## Annex to The Optimized Economy Manifesto

Entries from social networks: Facebook and Platform X (The Natural Asymmetric of Human Action, which is in common assumptions, including the free market, enforces the need for processes in a coordinated manner in order to reduce the inefficiencies of classical economics.

Sylwester Fiet

\* \* \*

Manufacturers deliberately age their products. The over the top example of this. With modification, it would be a great product. Over 100 years ago, a light bulb was produced that still works (at 2024) in the Livermore fire station in California, US. Would you like to have such good products? Unfortunately, no. A manufacturer will not make as much money on a reliable product. Nevertheless, the myth of the free market holds good. While it is, although it will be patently absurd, if it persists long enough, it is perceived as something tried and natural. This was also the case with communism and, even before that, with capitalism. Its time to change it!

Sylwester Fiet

\* \* \*

Continuous Economic Growth is largely enforced by the need for new products. The lack of durability of material goods is often a result of producers who, in their pursuit of short-term profit, abandon quality. This is an accusation against producers, but rather an indication of the need for growth.

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This is a classic example of form over substance, where the goal is to use them as well as possible and for as long as possible. This is a classic example of form over substance, where the goal is to use them as well as possible and for as long as possible.

resources and has a negative impact on the environment costs that are deferred, and fosters a preference for quick and long-term benefits.

The above example shows that irrationally set rules, as w original intention and the goal achieved, inevitably lead Ignoring this situation is partly due to human nature, wh relationships while having difficulty seeing them in a mo It is time that, in an era of rapid technological developm gave way to a rational strategy based on the potential of Sylwester Fiet

\* \* \*

Economic Growth is largely enforced by the lack of dura It also contributes to the waste of natural resources and c Man, unlike other species, is by nature a being who activ initiatives that, in most cases, organise his activities and development. As a rational being, yet clearly cut off from condemned to be constantly active in shaping his environ Despite the mistakes made in the development of civilisa progress, can and should primarily rely on reality created on spontaneous mechanisms. Reality shows that sooner c forced to abandon such solutions in favour of those he ha applies to all areas of life, and the area of the economy is It is time for a change and to apply a strategy based on t Sylwester Fiet

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# ECONOMY MANIFESTO

## Optimized Economy

<https://optimizedeconomy.blogspot.com/>

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